

LIGHT ON THE ANTI-MOSQUITO WAR

The anti-mosquito campaign must not be allowed to lag for want of public appreciation of what is being successfully done elsewhere to rid localities of the insect pest. It will pay enthusiasts and doubters alike to read an article in the current Munsey's on "The War Against the Mosquito." The author, Harvey Sutherland, has made a careful study of the subject and goes into the question of the responsibility of the mosquito for spreading diseases, instancing elephantiasis, yellow fever and malaria. In graphic language he tells how the anopheles mosquito thrusts her saws through the skin and injects a tiny drop of yellow poison to thin and digest the gummy blood—poison in which are needle-shaped microscopic organisms. "Each of these thrusts itself into a red corpuscle of the blood and destroys it, breaking it open and scattering crowds of spores that destroy other red corpuscles." In cases of the anopheles bite chills and fever follow and the body of the victim soon reaches a state where its blood will inoculate other mosquitoes and send them on their destroying way.

Mr. Sutherland takes issue with our local scientists as to the immunity of brackish water from the eggs of the mosquito. "In the early morning hours," he says, "the female mosquito seeks water which is either quite still or moving very slowly and lays her eggs. It must be fresh or brackish water, not salt, and it need not be very clean." This description applies to the water in Kapiolani park, the brackish flavor of which is believed by some who have examined the park ponds to be defense enough against mosquito propagation there.

Now as to the methods of attack. Under this head Mr. Sutherland says:

"If Professor L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was not the first to discover that a film of kerosene upon these breeding-pools would infallibly kill every wiggletail therein in fifteen minutes' time, he was the first to make the fact generally known. Men have won everlasting fame for far inferior service to their race. There had been fiddling around with permanganate of potash, and some idle work to stimulate the output of dragon-flies, or 'snake-feeders,' as we used to call them. The dragon-fly shows energy and ability in catching and eating mosquitoes. His appetite is bottomless, but his habits are too good. He goes to bed early in the evening, while the mosquito stays up till all hours. Professor Howard's oil on the water was the first effective blow at the tiny but tyrannous insect.

"The oil has its drawbacks. It isn't permanent. It has to be applied every six weeks, and even if the crudest fuel oil is used it begins to mount up into money. There isn't any doubt of its thoroughness, though. Every wiggler that rises to breathe dies when it touches the oily film, and the mother dies when she alights to lay her eggs.

"Indeed, it is almost too thorough. Kerosene is not a discriminating substance. It ends all aquatic insect life. It is just the thing to use in cesspools, but one hesitates about it for cisterns holding drinking-water or water for fire-protection. Gold-fish are very fond of mosquito wigglers, and will keep the water clear; and it may be well to stock the cisterns with them. But isn't only cisterns and large bodies of water that the mosquito chooses. Any hollow in the ground that the rain will fill, old tubs and buckets left out in the weather, broken dishes, bottles and tin cans on the rubbish-heap, will do nicely for her nurseries. Even the print of a cow's hoof in the mud will keep a neighborhood unhappy. Break up the useless tubs and buckets for firewood; smash the bottles and broken dishes, fill the tin cans with ashes, and dump a few wheelbarrow loads of earth in the hollow places. So shall you find rest unto your souls.

"Larger pools should be drained, or, if not drained and filled, the grass at the edges should be moved close, so as not to give the pests a harbor, the sedge and roots at the water's margin should be cut away so that the little fishes may eat the eggs and wigglers. If you must keep the pond for ornament, make a wall about it so that there will be no small pools cut off from the main body. Give the fish a chance.

"Such work, if carried out for three hundred yards in all directions, will as a rule free your house of mosquitoes."

What has been done on the mainland in the anti-mosquito crusade? What actual victories have been won? Mr. Sutherland cites some remarkable achievements in places where the conditions were as bad as they are now in Honolulu. He says:

"The honor of winning the first great battle against the mosquito must probably be given to the village of Lawrence, Long Island. Its territory lies between two big marshes, and former conditions must be imagined rather than described. Well-informed and public-spirited citizens went at the thing intelligently. Circulars were got out telling people where mosquitoes were bred, and how to check the breeding. Jars of water with wiggletails in them were put in the post-office, so that people could see what the creatures looked like. If a man reared mosquitoes, the neighbors complained, and a health inspector came around and inquired about it.

"Then communal interests were set at work. Ditching and draining were done in the swamps, not to let all the water out, but to open the pools in which water had been trapped after some unusually high tide, and then freshened by the rains until it suited the mosquito's fancy. The water in such pockets would be fairly black with the wigglers, but the last scoundrel of earth removed would let them whirl out into the stream, where the fishes gobbled them up. This was paid for with money raised by taxation and by gift. The result was that people whose lawns ran down to the edge of the marsh could sit out upon the grass in the evening without receiving a puncture, a thing unheard of before. The cost was only about seventeen hundred dollars.

"But the first success was more a moral victory than a permanent conquest. Much of the work will have to be done over again every season. The first real triumph was won at Center Island, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, near the place where President Roosevelt has his summer home. Many rich men have estates there, and they formed themselves into an improvement association, prominent members being Colgate Hoyt, William D. Guthrie, Chas. W. Wetmore, and Paul D. Cravath. Two entomological experts explored the region for breeding-places of the mosquito. Then Henry Clay Weeks, who may be called an expert in mosquito engineering, set to work to reclaim the land. The creek was filled with earth taken from the ditches which drained the marsh. A dike nine feet high, two feet higher than the highest tide was built and provided with gates which let the water out, but allowed none to come in. All known ways of extirpating the enemy were employed. So signal was the success of the campaign that the local improvement association has undertaken to reclaim no less than thirty thousand acres of marshland. By a peculiar instance of the fitness of things, William C. Whitney, who as Secretary of the Navy did so much to defend the country from foes that might come over the water, has gone heart and soul and pocketbook into the war against enemies that came from under the water. A great tract of land about Sheshead Bay, which has bred mosquitoes to tease the life out of his blooded horses, is now in process of being reclaimed, and Mr. Whitney, at a luncheon given recently, obtained pledges of cooperation from the representatives of the health authorities of the Federal, State, city, and borough governments.

"The war is on, not only around New York, but elsewhere. Dr. John B. Smith, the State entomologist of New Jersey, has accomplished great things, and many communities in that much-bitten State have formally enlisted in the war to the death. From Massachusetts it is reported that Brookline and Worcester have solved the problem successfully, the school-children lending their aid in the latter city. Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, have proved that it is possible to support life without mosquito-nettings. The boards of health of Buffalo, of Morristown, New Jersey, of Louisville, of Charleston, of Jacksonville, and of Galveston, are taking up the battle against the invader."

RECEPTION AT ST. CLEMENT'S.

The reception given by the Rev. Mr. Osborne and Mrs. Osborne last evening at St. Clement's was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne received the guests in the Sunday school room which had been prettily decorated for the occasion. In the center were palms and banana leaves with potted ferns, while about were flags and bunting. Night blooming cereus also played an important part in the decorative scheme.

The guests began arriving at eight o'clock and they were still coming at nine. During the evening refreshments were served.

GEO. DAVIS
BACK AGAINAsks a Rehearing
From Supreme
Court.

George A. Davis, who descended from San Francisco yesterday in the steamer Sierra, before the sun went down entered a petition for a rehearing of the disbarment proceedings in his case in the Supreme Court. Following are the grounds he presents:

"That he did not have time to properly prepare for his defence on the hearing in this matter.

"That several necessary and material witnesses were absent from Honolulu at the time of the hearing of this matter by this court.

"That this court had no jurisdiction in the absence of a complaint by the party or parties interested to hear and determine this matter and to disbar and revoke the license of your petitioner as set forth in the order of this court.

"That the statute of this Territory in the matter of the proceedings against your petitioner was not followed and the filing of an information by the Attorney-General was irregular and rendered the proceeding void and the order is therefore void.

"That the acts and conduct of your petitioner in the several suits and proceedings as set forth and contained in the information and upon which the judgment of this court was based were ratified and confirmed by the acts and conduct of the several parties interested and the evidence discloses that your petitioner acted in good faith in his conduct of the several suits and proceedings and his acceptance of the offer of John K. Sumner to pay your petitioner two thousand dollars was not unprofessional conduct and was a matter that was within the rights of your petitioner.

"That your petitioner alleges and suggests respectfully the disqualification of one of the Justices who heard and determined this matter on the ground of interest and relationship within the meaning of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii and that said order of disbarment is void.

"That the evidence adduced upon the hearing does not sustain the findings of the court and the findings order and judgment of the court was and is contrary to the law and evidence.

"That there was no evidence to support the allegations of the information filed against your petitioner.

"That the court had no power to revoke the license of your petitioner to practice in the District Court of Honolulu as your petitioner was at the time said order was made third District Magistrate of Honolulu and was the presiding magistrate of said District Court on the day the order of disbarment was made and this petitioner respectfully represents and alleges that this Supreme Court exceeded its powers in making such order."

SPRECKELS IS READY.

Claus Spreckels by his attorneys, Kinney & McManahan and Hatch & Ballou, have given notice of motion to set the demurrer for hearing at a day certain, in the ejectment suit of Emma Claudina Spreckels Watson vs. Claus Spreckels. This case involves Honolulu real estate of the value of about half a million dollars.

DIVORCE CASES.

Henry Lovell denies the allegations of cause for divorce in the libel of his wife, Isabella Mahanaka Lovell.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Josephine Kichly Robinson against George Kichly Robinson on the ground of non-support. The couple was married at San Francisco on September 10, 1891, by Rev. Arthur Crosby. The libel alleged that the husband neglected to support the wife since April 5, 1902. There were no children of the marriage.

DIN SING LETS GO.

C. Din Sing has discontinued his suit against the Oahu Lumber and Building Co. for \$15,000 damages for malicious prosecution of a civil suit, including the issue of writ of ne exeat for his arrest, a search of his dwelling and of the steamer Nippon Maru for him, and scandal and hue and cry raised about him in Honolulu, where he had been a merchant for 23 years.

PROBATE MATTERS.

George Chalmers, guardian of his nine minor children, has filed an inventory showing that their whole estate consists in a life insurance policy for \$500.

Judge Robinson, after a hearing yesterday morning, dismissed without prejudice the petition of Edgar Henriques for the removal of Mrs. Jessie Kane as executrix of the estate of the late Mrs. Margaret V. Carter of Makao, Oahu. L. Andrews and W. S. Fleming appeared for the petitioner and C. W. Ashford for the respondent.

The court was unable to find that a case of neglect sufficient as cause of removal had been established. Mrs. Kane's failure to publish the usual notice and to file an inventory Judge Robinson attributed to the oversight of her attorney is not advising her of her duties.

Regarding the alleged unauthorized occupancy of the homestead by the respondent, the court solicited the advice of counsel as to how far the privileges of an executrix went. An executor was certainly responsible for all acts of entry, etc.

In the afternoon Mrs. Kane filed an inventory of the estate. It occupies six typewritten pages and few of the items go over a line or two. There are nearly two pages taken up with jewelry and plate, comprising 101 items of which a large proportion is gold.

THE QUESTION
OF MORE SALOONS

Editor Advertiser:—I was very glad to see your pithy and sensible editorial on the proposition made by Mr. Camara to locate a saloon by the Fishmarket. As you say we have too many saloons now. The drain on the pockets of the already poor is heavy and the new proposition would simply take the money and inflame the appetite of the crowd of fishermen as well as natives thronging the market place. Our officials who are expected to guard the public welfare cannot afford to have the historical record of multiplying the influences which so rapidly take away the property and destroy the Hawaiians as a people. While in China and Japan I visited almost all the great cities and never saw a Chinaman or Japanese publicly showing the effects of strong drink or under the marked influence of opium. Of course there is the opium den, and the use of "sam eu" and "sake" in private. The point I want to make is that in Honolulu daily a not unfamiliar sight is the policeman, or some half intoxicated friend, pushing a drunken man toward home, or sometimes toward the lock-up. The use of strong drink is both private and public in Honolulu. The fact faces us that public saloons make public drunkenness of which we have enough to make us ashamed by the side of China and Japan.

As an economical question our officials ought to take into account the licensed saloon as a factor creating public degradation in morals, property and physical health. Are we not now sufficiently disgraced by licensed saloons and public drunkenness?

W. D. WESTERVELT.

Honolulu, Sept. 3, 1903.

Ohelo Berries Here.

Ohelo berries are in the market from the Volcano House, the famous sacred berries that grow on the burning mountain. The Metropolitan market is bringing them down once a week. They are something like gooseberries in appearance and make excellent pies.

Which shall it be? The kerosene lamp with smoke, soot, heat, trimming of wicks, danger of fire and constant refilling; or the incandescent electric lamp, always ready for instant use. Give your answer to Hawaiian Electric Co.

Stella—"But, aren't you afraid of going out beyond your depth?" Bella—"Oh, no! All the men around here think I'm an heiress."—Puck.

Judge Robinson appointed J. W. Jones, M. T. Simonton and C. K. Quinn as appraisers of the estate.

DISPUTED WILCOX DEED.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Robinson began the hearing of the bill in equity to quiet title, brought by E. M. Magoon against L. E. Lucas, Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff; A. A. Wilder for defendant.

Mrs. Magoon claims a fee simple title in herself and grants extending back forty years and says that the defendant has an adverse and hostile claim based on a deed from Robert W. Wilcox and Theresa Owana Wilcox to him, which the plaintiff alleges to be a false deed. The suit is over 52-100 acres of land and was instituted April 18, 1900.

After the court adjourned for the day at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Wilcox accosted defendant's attorney in the corridor and bitterly upbraided him for the time she lost in waiting to be called as a witness. Her time is valuable just now in county politics.

BATCH OF APPEALS.

Civil appeals from the Honolulu District court were added to the Circuit Court calendar as follows:

Allen W. T. Bottomley vs. Wong Hee alias Wong Yee Kee. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$182.24 for plaintiff.

A. W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. J. P. Rodriguez. Plaintiff appeals from judgment for defendant with \$16.32 costs. It was a claim for \$139 on account of money advanced and rent of store from the Washington Mercantile Co. Rodriguez testified he always paid his rent in advance and never borrowed money from the company but lent it large sums on different occasions.

C. Din Sing vs. Sing Lung Co. Plaintiff, who sued for \$225, appeals from judgment for defendants with \$16.92 costs.

Anno and Kelupaina vs. Albert Trask. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$59.95 for plaintiffs.

E. O. Hall & Son Ltd. vs. W. C. Achi. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$309.49 for plaintiff.

J. R. Shaw vs. John F. Colburn. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$78.42 for plaintiff.

NEW SUITS.

Rose Endermark has brought suit against Frank Endermark for divorce. The parties were married in April, 1901, and in December of the same year petitioner alleges that she was deserted by her husband. She also charges him with cruelty.

Lu Kim Woon has brought suit against Henrietta Fishel to obtain a settlement of fire claim award of which she claims a part. The plaintiff alleges that he loaned from defendant a piece of land at Smith and Pauahi streets and built an \$1800 two-story frame building upon it, which was destroyed during the plague fire. Later she made a claim to the commission, but was awarded nothing while defendant she alleges was given \$1775 subject to his claim. He further alleges that she has refused to make a fair settlement, and asks the court to fix the amount to which he is entitled.

NO MORE SNAKES CAN COME
IN FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Special Deputy Collector Stackable received in the mail yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in which he is directed to prohibit the importation of wild animals and birds from foreign countries excepting upon a permit from the Department of Agriculture. The law was recently passed by Congress, and its present enforcement grows out of the protests from Hawaii over the attempted importation at Honolulu of snakes from the Philippines.

Prior to that time also, Prince Kuhio brought in a number of wild animals from Australia which were held at the custom house, nominally, though actually in the possession of the importer, until their admissibility had been passed upon by the Department of Agriculture.

Special inspectors have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture at eight American ports, among which is Honolulu.

The importation of the mongoose, the English sparrow and the starling are absolutely prohibited. The landing of live stock, and animals, including reptiles, from the Philippines at any port of the United States is also prohibited.

Among other instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Honolulu collector are the following:

Under these provisions of law, officers of the customs are instructed that hereafter the delivery of any foreign wild animals or birds, not distinctively natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, cage birds, such as domesticated canaries or parrots, or species specifically exempted by the Secretary of Agriculture, will not be permitted in the absence of a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture in the form hereinafter prescribed.

Any person contemplating the importation of any foreign wild animals or wild birds from any part of the world shall obtain from the Department of Agriculture a permit stating the number of each kind or species of animals or birds to be imported, naming the port of importation at which the animals and birds are to be landed, the approximate date of their arrival, and the purpose for which said animals and birds are imported, whether to be liberated or kept in captivity and whether for propagation, exhibition, or other purposes, which permit will be surrendered to the collector at the port of entry.

In case of doubt as to whether the animals or birds belong to prohibited species, or of suspicion on the part of the officers of the customs that the species sought to be entered are prohibited animals or birds imported under other names, the same will be retained in customs custody at the expense and risk of the importer, pending receipt of advice from the Department of Agriculture as to the true nature of the animals or birds, or until they have been examined at the expense of the importer by a special inspector of the Department of Agriculture, as provided in paragraph 6, and the identity established to the satisfaction of the collector. In case of refusal or neglect of the importer, consignee, or agent to have the identity so established, delivery of the importation will be refused and immediate exportation required.

HAWAII WILL BE FLOODED
WITH TOURISTS NEXT YEAR

"Hawaii will be flooded with tourists during the early months of 1904," said "Tom" McKay at the Young Hotel last night, "and with a very small effort can secure an enormous business with travellers."

Tom McKay is a power in the Far East. He is the representative of the three Oriental steamship lines that call here, and of the overland American railways and knows whereof he speaks. McKay is known to almost every man and woman who has ever travelled on Pacific ocean steamers. He is in touch with almost every tourist who navigates the Pacific. Tom McKay, his diamonds, and his dray load of trunks arrived in town last night on the steamer Hongkong Maru bound for San Francisco. McKay has passed through Honolulu many times. He always has a good word to say for Hawaii.

"Although we have many tourists in Japan who could be induced to stop over in Honolulu we strangely enough have no advertising matter of any kind to give them. No one, outside of one hotel here, has ever sent us any advertising matter."

"The Orient next year will be bound for St. Louis. The World's Fair that has been worked up by that city has caught on wonderfully in Japan, China, India, and throughout the Orient. People who have spent their lives in the Far East are preparing to break the monotony by visiting St. Louis during the World's Fair and all these could be induced to stop off in these wonderful islands of the Pacific. Now is the time for your Promotion Committee to do its work in the Far East. Every bit of advertising they do there will bring results."

Mr. McKay will be but a short time on the Coast and then will return to the Orient prepared to handle the great traffic of moneyed people which will start in during the next few months.

"You now have," Mr. McKay continued, "as fine hotel accommodations as could be wished for. The beauties of the islands need only to be advertised to be patronized by the tourists, and I think that the first few months of 1904 will see such a crowd of tourists in Honolulu as will cause wonder and prosperity to the people living here. I have a warm place in my heart for Honolulu and you can depend upon it that every tourist that I can send here will be given advice to see the great Hawaiian Islands before completing his travels to or from the Orient."

WILLIE WONG LANDS IN JAIL.

Willie Wong, the Chinese cook of the Alaskan, landed in the police toils last night. Willie was doing things on the Nuuanu river bridge when an officer found him. He accused two men of the Alaskan crew with having "touched" him for ten dollars. The accused promptly emptied their pockets and showed that they hadn't a copper.

"Your breath is strong enough to knock me down," the desk sergeant told Willie when he landed.

Sure no, I drink only three bottles of soda pop," he replied. He was charged with being drunk anyway and the two sailors were released.

BAD MEN ON THE HONGKONG MARU.

Among the passengers on the Hongkong Maru is Deputy United States Marshal F. S. Jacott who is returning to San Francisco with three prisoners who are sentenced to long terms in San Quentin. Two of the men were convicted in Shanghai of robbery and sentenced to prison for two years. One is an American and the other a mulatto. After their arrest they broke jail and were only recaptured after a long chase. The men were at large in Shanghai for several weeks and made lots of trouble during all that time. A couple of months were added to their sentence for breaking jail. The men were first placed in a British prison in Shanghai for safekeeping but later it was decided to take them to San Quentin where the risks are fewer.

Marshal Jacott is in charge of still a third man, a Filipino who must serve fifteen years sentence for murdering a Chinese.